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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,525	07/10/2003	Mark Robert Funk	ROC920020205US1	1216
7590 Grant A. Johnson IBM Corporation - Dept. 917 3605 Highway 52 North Rochester, MN 55901			EXAMINER RUTTEN, JAMES D	
			ART UNIT 2192	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/31/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/616,525	Applicant(s) FUNK ET AL.	
	Examiner J. Derek Rutten	Art Unit 2192	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to Applicant's submission filed 3/14/07, responding to the 12/14/06 Office action which detailed the rejection of claims 1-14. Claims 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, and 14 have been amended. Claims 1-14 remain pending in the application and have been fully considered by the examiner.

Response to Amendments/Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 3/14/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

3. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references (see bottom of page 9 through the top of page 10, 3/14/07), the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation is found within the references themselves as pointed out in the previous Office action (mailed 12/14/07). It is noted that Applicant has not specifically addressed the supplied motivation, and has not explained why this motivation might be insufficient. Thus, Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

4. Applicant's arguments (see page 10, 3/14/07) fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without

specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-6 and 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over prior art of record “Differential Effective Lapse Time Accumulator (Delta)” by Bickle et al. (hereinafter “Bickle”) in view of prior art of record “How Debuggers Work” by Rosenberg (hereinafter “Rosenberg”) in view of prior art of record U.S. Patent 5,657,253 to Dreyer et al. (hereinafter “Dreyer”)

In regard to claim 1, Bickle discloses:

A method for implementing breakpoint based performance measurement using a set of hardware counters for counting hardware events See page 1, e.g. “time/counter cards 24”; *said hardware counters being programmable for counting predefined ... processor events* See page 1 e.g. “measurement of system performance”; *said predefined ... processor events including processor cycles ...* See page 1, e.g. “instruction cycle time measurement”; Bickle does not expressly disclose: *programmable processor events including ... cache misses*. However, teaches that events are programmable, and include

cache misses. See column 3 lines 52-65, e.g. “programmable event counters” also “cache miss rates.”

inserting a start breakpoint instruction and a stop breakpoint instruction...; See Bickle middle of page 1, e.g. “start breakpoint A and stop breakpoint B”; Bickle does not expressly disclose: inserting breakpoint instructions...in hardware instructions.

However, Rosenberg teaches that breakpoints can be implements as hardware instructions. See bottom of page 40, e.g. “special instruction”. Bickle does not expressly disclose *executing said hardware instructions and suspending processing of said hardware instructions responsive to executing said start breakpoint instruction;*

However, Rosenberg teaches that upon encountering a “special instruction,” execution is suspended while an operating system notifies a debugger. See bottom of page 40.

responsive to executing said start breakpoint instruction generating a processor interrupt...; See page 1 line 21, e.g. “The A comparator 18 is used as a start timing breakpoint...” Comparators are used to provide a signal (i.e. interrupt) to the accumulator. Bickle does not expressly disclose for entering interrupt handler instructions and calling breakpoint instructions; However, Rosenberg teaches that upon encountering a “special instruction,” a trap to the operating system is called which notifies a debugger, i.e. “breakpoint instructions”. See bottom of page 40. Note that the limitation “calling breakpoint instructions” is broadly interpreted according to the description providing enablement on page 4 lines 11-21 which describes a “debugger.”

...starting said defined set of hardware counters; See page 1 lines 26-27, e.g. “accumulate elapsed time”; Bickle does not expressly disclose said [breakpoint

manager] generating a start processing instruction to return processing from said interrupt handler instructions to the hardware instructions..., responsive to said generated start processing instruction; However, Rosenberg teaches that a debugger handles a breakpoint before returning execution. See page 41 lines 16-17, e.g. “proceed past this breakpoint.” Further, see “Algorithm 3.1 appearing on page 42, e.g. “run debuggee full speed.”

executing the hardware instructions and ...and stopping said defined set of hardware counters, responsive to executing said end breakpoint instruction. See page 1 lines 22-23, e.g. “B comparator 18 is used as a stop timing breakpoint.” Bickle does not expressly disclose *suspending processing of the hardware instructions*. As pointed out above, Rosenberg teaches breakpoint handling by suspending processing. See bottom of page 4, e.g. “trap to the operating system.”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Dreyer’s programmable counter with Bickle’s event counting in order to monitor particular aspects of processor performance as suggested by Dreyer (see column 3 lines 60-65). Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rosenberg’s method of breakpoint handling with Bickle’s breakpoints in order to provide control over the execution of a debuggee (see Rosenberg page 39 paragraph 1).

In regard to claim 2, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *wherein said predefined processor events further include at least one of*

processor instructions executed, a defined type of processor instruction executed, and translation lookaside buffer misses. See page 1 lines 28-29, e.g. “number of times breakpoint A occurs.” Note that the phrase “at least one of...” permits the disclosure of one item to meet the language of the claim.

In regard to claim 3, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *wherein a user specifies, via a debugger breakpoint manager including a performance measurement program and a user interface, a start bound and an end bound of a performance collection region of a user source code and said set of hardware counters.* See page 1 lines 33-35.

In regard to claim 4, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *wherein the inserting step includes inserting said start breakpoint instruction and said stop breakpoint instruction at arbitrary user defined locations* See page 1 line 34, e.g. “breakpoint ... parameters.” Bickle does not expressly disclose *in said hardware instructions*. However, Rosenberg teaches that breakpoints are inserted in hardware instructions. See page 41 lines 5-6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rosenberg’s method of breakpoint handling with Bickle’s breakpoints in order to provide control over the execution of a debuggee (see Rosenberg page 39 paragraph 1).

In regard to claim 5, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *a user*. See page 1 line 1, e.g. “user.” Bickle does not expressly disclose: *enabling ... to interrogate a program state and to request said start processing instruction*. However, Rosenberg teaches that a debugger interrogates program state and enables a return to program processing. See page 41 lines 13-20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rosenberg’s method of breakpoint handling with Bickle’s breakpoints in order to provide control over the execution of a debuggee (see Rosenberg page 39 paragraph 1).

In regard to claim 6, Bickle discloses:

Apparatus for implementing breakpoint based performance measurement See page 1 lines 13-18, e.g. “DELTA system.”

said breakpoint manager utilizing said performance measurement program and said user interface for defining a set of said hardware counters for counting user specified hardware events See page 1, lines 1-3, e.g. “allows the user to take accurate time measurements” and “count the number of times.” Also lines 33-35, e.g. “operator interface.”

user program means See page 1 line 1, e.g. “test tool.”

Bickle does not expressly disclose: *a source level debugger including a breakpoint manager*; However, Rosenberg teaches that a source level debugger (see page 4 line 2, e.g. “source-level debugger”) is used to manage breakpoints (see page 5, 3rd paragraph, e.g. “Current debuggers can control all execution ... by using

breakpoints”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rosenberg’s debugger with Bickle’s breakpoints in order to provide control over the execution of a debuggee (see Rosenberg page 5 paragraph 3).

All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claims 1 and 3.

In regard to claim 8, the above rejection of claim 6 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *wherein said breakpoint manager ... records user information specifying said defined set of hardware counters*. See page 1 lines 33-35. Bickle does not expressly disclose *responsive to said start breakpoint instruction*. However, Rosenberg teaches that information can be recorded responsive to a breakpoint. See page 41 lines 13-16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rosenberg’s information recording with Bickle’s user information in order to give a programmer fine control over a program (see Rosenberg, top of page 3).

In regard to claims 9 and 10, the above rejection of claim 6 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claims 2 and 4, respectively.

In regard to claim 11, Bickle discloses a computer program product. See page 1 line 1, e.g. “DELTA is a test tool.” All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 1.

In regard to claims 12-14, the above rejection of claim 11 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claims 3, 4, and 2,

respectively.

7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickle, Rosenberg, and Dreyer as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,533,192 to Hawley et al. (hereinafter "Hawley").

In regard to claim 7, the above rejection of claim 6 is incorporated. Bickle further discloses: *specifying said defined set of hardware counters*. See page 1 lines 25-29.

Bickle, Rosenberg, and Dreyer do not expressly disclose *wherein start breakpoint instruction includes encoded information*. However, Hawley teaches that breakpoints are encoded to indicate the type of breakpoint as well as the identity of the desired debugger. See column 9 lines 24-28. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Hawley's teaching of breakpoint encoding with Bickle's hardware counters in order to provide more than one debugger operative at a time (see Hawley column 5 lines 40-42).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

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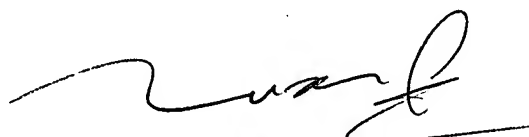
MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to J. Derek Rutten whose telephone number is (571)272-3703. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571)272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/jdr/



TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER